

United States Patent and Trademark Office

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE United States Patent and Trademark Office Address COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. No. 1459
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450

DATE MAILED: 10/18/2006

APPLICATION NO.	F	ILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/859,667 05/18/2001		05/18/2001	William Race Dowling	42336.010500	3346
22191	7590	10/18/2006		EXAMINER	
GREENBE			JUNG, DAVID YIUK		
MCLEAN,		LEVARD, 12TH FLO)2	OK	ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
				2134	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Appli	ication No.	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary			59,667	DOWLING ET A	DOWLING ET AL.	
			niner	Art Unit		
		David	l Y. Jung	2134		
The MA Period for Reply	ILING DATE of this communica	tion appears o	n the cover sheet w	vith the correspondence a	ddress	
A SHORTENE WHICHEVER - Extensions of time after SIX (6) MON - If NO period for re - Failure to reply wi Any reply received	D STATUTORY PERIOD FOR IS LONGER, FROM THE MAIL armay be available under the provisions of 3 THS from the mailing date of this communic ply is specified above, the maximum statuto thin the set or extended period for reply will, if by the Office later than three months after in adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ING DATE On The American Control of the American Contr	F THIS COMMUNI no event, however, may a and will expire SIX (6) MOI te application to become A	CATION. reply be timely filed NTHS from the mailing date of this BANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status	•					
2a) ☐ This acti 3) ☐ Since thi	sive to communication(s) filed on is FINAL . 2b) s application is in condition for accordance with the practice of	☐ This action allowance exc	is non-final. cept for formal mat	•	ne merits is	
Disposition of Cla	aims					
4a) Of the 5) Claim(s) 6) Claim(s) 7) Claim(s) 8) Claim(s) Application Paper 9) The spec 10) The draw Applicant	ification is objected to by the Eing(s) filed on is/are: a) may not request that any objection	vithdrawn fron and/or election xaminer. accepted on to the drawing	on requirement. or b)⊡ objected to n(s) be held in abeya	nce. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).		
	nent drawing sheet(s) including the or declaration is objected to by					
Priority under 35	_					
a)	edgment is made of a claim for Some * c) None of: ertified copies of the priority documents of the copies of the priority documents of the certified copies of the priority documents of the certified copies of the plication from the International tached detailed Office action for	cuments have cuments have ne priority doc Bureau (PCT	been received. been received in A uments have been Rule 17.2(a)).	Application No received in this Nationa	ıl Stage	
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of Referer			4) Interview 9	Summary (PTO-413)		
	erson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO- osure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Date	948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date nformal Patent Application		

DETAILED ACTION

CLAIMS PRESENTED

Claims 1-64 are presented.

Of which:

Claims 1-21, 46-52, 54, 57, 59, 62, 64 are rejected over PGP; and Claims 22-45, 53, 55-56, 58, 60-61, 63 are rejected over PGP and admissions against prior art.

Response to Arguments

Applicant asserts that the newly added features are not taught by PGP. This cannot be true because PGP is a well established exemplar of the network security. Such session handlings are inherent in network security.

Applicant's arguments can be divided into two sub-arguments.

First, Applicant argues that session handlings, especially those that use user profiles are not inherent to the situation of PGP and that PGP cannot teach such. This is wrong because PGP inherently applies to user situations. Indeed, the particular cited art even notes emails. Emails are inherently between users.

Second, Applicant argues that virtual air gaps, as claimed, cannot be well known. For this consider the cited reference itself. Using the PGP, the emails are kept private. Thus, there are gaps causing privacy.

In conclusion, Applicant is not yet persuasive.

CLAIM REJECTIONS

Art Unit: 2134

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-21, 46-52, 54, 57, 59, 62, 64 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over PGP (Quote from "E-Mail Security: How to Keep your Electronic Messages Private by Bruce Schneier; John Wiley & Sons, Inc. 1995 as printed in http://www.trincoll.edu/depts/cpsc/cryptography/pgp.html -- cited and provided in an earlier Office Action).

Regarding claim 1, PGP teaches all but "resource" (PGP, example paragraph, session key being used per session, authentication between Chris and Brian, thus a session level authentication).

These passages of PGP does not mention "resource" in the sense of the claim.

The claim appears to refer to more than mere email resource; the claim appears to refer to a generalized resource.

Nevertheless, it was well known in the art to (if not in 1995, then at least by the time of the filing date of this application) to control "resource" in such fashion for the motivation of having more complete security.

Application/Control Number: 09/859,667

Art Unit: 2134

Hence, it would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to modify PGP for the motivation noted in the previous paragraphs so as to teach the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 2 (reverse proxy, etc..), such particular features are well known in the art for the purpose of handling information across computers. Regarding claim 3 (other layers unaware of the sub-layer handling, etc.), such particular features are well known in the art for the purpose of handling information across computers. For example, PGP itself handles per session. PGP would not necessarily interfere with security handlings of other layers. Regarding claims 3-21, 46-52, 54, 57, 59, 62, 64, such particular features are well known in the art for the purposes of handling information across computers and of security. Regarding claims 46-52, 62, such rulebases are well known in the art for the motivation of efficient control of networks.

Claims 22-45, 53, 55-56, 58, 60-61, 63 are rejected over PGP and admissions against prior art.

Regarding claim 22, PGP teaches all but "virtual gap" (PGP, example paragraph, session key being used per session, authentication between Chris and Brian, thus a session level authentication).

These passages of PGP does not mention "virtual gap" in the sense of the claim.

At pages 1-5 (especially page 3 during discussion of trusted operating system and page 5 during discussion of virtual air gaps), the specification of this application noted that such features are well known in such fashion for the motivation of having more complete security.

Hence, it would have been obvious to those of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the claimed invention to modify PGP for the motivation noted in the previous paragraphs so as to teach the claimed invention.

Regarding claim 23 (other layers unaware of the sub-layer handling, etc.), such particular features are well known in the art for the purpose of handling information across computers. For example, PGP itself handles per session. Regarding claim 24 (bundling of transport layer, etc.), such features are well known in the art of network for the motivation of efficiency. For example, TCIP/IP itself bundles the transport layer differently than the classic OSI model. Regarding claims 25–45, 53, 55-56, 58, 60-61, 63, such particular features are well known in the art for the purposes of handling information across computers and of security. Regarding claims 29, such rulebases are well known in the art for the motivation of efficient control of networks.

Conclusion

The art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. The art disclosed general background.

Points of Contact

Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Patent Examiner

Application/Control Number: 09/859,667

Art Unit: 2134

10/3/06

Page 7